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Proposed International Educational and Cultural Organization

About a year and a half ago a Conference of Allied Ministers of Education was held in London for the purpose of preparing a tentative plan for an agency for educational and cultural reconstruction. The subject was discussed later at the Dumbarton Oaks Conversations, and the general idea was endorsed by the representatives of the Allied Nations in signing the Charter developed at San Francisco last June. On the basis of all these discussions and of informal proposals by advisers of the U. S. Department of State, a tentative constitution has been drawn up by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education with a view to forming an educational and cultural organization of the Allied Nations. The British Government has announced that it will call a United Nations Conference to meet in London on November 1, 1945, to prepare the constitution for the international organization. The tentative constitution and background information are presented in the August 5, 1945, *Department of State Bulletin*.

The purposes of the tentative constitution for an Educational and Cultural Organization of the United Nations, as set forth in Article I, are:

(1) To develop and maintain mutual understanding and appreciation of the life and culture, the arts, the humanities and the sciences of the peoples of the world, as a basis for effective international organization and world peace.

(2) To co-operate in extending and in making available to all peoples for the service of common human needs the world's full body of knowledge and culture, and in assuring its contribution to the economic stability, political security, and general well-being of the peoples of the world.

As is appropriate for such documents, the tentative constitution defines in general terms the composition and executive set-up of the proposed organization, its functions and powers, its operations, and its relations with the Allied Nations and with other specialized international organizations. The powers of the "Organization" are lodged largely in "The Conference" for the composition of which five alternatives are proposed for consideration. One interesting suggested provision is that "each member State shall have one vote in the Conference," thus putting the smaller countries on a parity with the larger ones in matters of education and culture.

Scientists will note, probably with surprise, that the title of the proposed organization (quoted above) does not contain the adjective *scientific*. The Preamble to the proposed constitution, including the only reference in it to science, is "The High Contracting Parties . . . recognising that co-operation in education and the furtherance of cultural interchange in the arts, the humanities and the sciences will promote freedom, the dignity and the well-being of all . . . hereby establish the Educational and Cultural Organization of the United Nations. . . ." In paragraph (1) of Article I, quoted above, there is a similar general reference to "the sciences" and at only one other place in the proposed constitution. But in addition to the explicit use of the phrase "Educational and Cultural Organization" written into the preamble as descriptive of the scope of the proposed constitution, it occurs elsewhere in the proposed constitution nineteen times. Yet it is not likely that there was any intention of excluding the sciences from the category of educational and cultural subjects. In fact, at a meeting held in Washington on September 21 under the auspices of the American Council on Education to consider the proposed constitution the question was raised and the opinion was expressed, without dissent, that presumably the sciences were intended to be included.

This question has not been raised in the spirit of complaining, because the international aspects

of the natural sciences are quite different from what one would be likely to take "educational and cultural" subjects to mean. It is possible that it would be better to omit all references to the sciences, for with respect to international matters they occupy a position that is unique. No differences of opinion can arise respecting such things as the law of gravitation among scientists of various countries, because the laws of nature are independent of longitude and latitude, of color, race, and creed, of history, philosophy and political systems; they are approximate descriptions of the properties of the universe of which humanity is a part. When scientists of different countries meet in a congress, as scientists they have a common history back of them, they have accepted as established a vast common aggregate of scientific conclusions, they look forward eagerly to exploring the same new domains, they use the same technical language in describing their achievements and their hopes.

How different in educational and cultural subjects! On appearing before a group of persons from various countries, no one can describe the education or the culture of his own land without accenting the fact that it is different from the education or the culture of other lands. He cannot and will not admit that the education and culture of his own people are inferior to those of other people. He would become totally colorless if he should weakly maintain they are equal. If he implies, even obliquely, that the education and the culture of his own country is superior to those in other countries, he arouses resentments, even though they be not openly expressed. The reason is that he is walking in fields in which the emotions are in blossom; he is considering and assessing values without any way of measuring them.

On the contrary, history confirms the ease with which science passes from one people to another. The early Greeks obtained astronomical knowledge from the Babylonians and Persians without adopting their religions or philosophies. Aristotle learned natural history from the Egyptians simply by visiting them. Centuries later Europe accepted Arabian science but violently rejected its religion and most of its culture.

About the only universal acceptance of the products of the human mind is that of its science. Euclid, Galileo, Newton, and Darwin are names known to students throughout the world. They are the names of heroes who are displacing those of the mythology dear to earlier genera-

tions. It is vaguely realized that these men dealt with realities above mere opinions. Is it not significant that their bare names, without titles or positions, stand out like mountain peaks which need no other appellations to be understood than do Shasta, Matterhorn, or Everest?

Scientists have had no difficulties in establishing close international relations. To state the matter briefly, there are "international unions," permanent international organizations, in many of the principal fields of science which hold meetings periodically in various countries, not only in the politically and industrially powerful but also in those distinguished primarily for their intellectual achievements. There are likewise periodic "congresses" of other large groups. In these great assemblies of scientists it is common to have official delegates from thirty to fifty countries and attendance ranging from a thousand to three or four thousand.

So far as the scientists are concerned they do not need the assistance or sponsorship of governments in order to hold conferences in which mutual understanding and cooperation will be fully achieved. International understanding among scientists existed for years before the war, and it will be the first to be re-established with the enemy countries in the future. Should the scientists, therefore, be left out of the proposed "Educational and Cultural Organization"? By no means. They will know how to set the pattern for such relations in their own particular fields. But they should be included for another reason, perhaps a more important one. They ought to learn first-hand of the great difficulties there are in human relations except in a few limited domains. The stormy history of civilization is sufficient evidence of these difficulties. Even now the world trembles at the possibilities of universal disaster from atomic bombs. All should dread the much greater possibilities of disaster that may result from, first, distrust, then fears, and finally enmities among the peoples of the world. May scientists of all countries, realizing their uniquely cooperative relations with one another, use their mighty and rapidly increasing influence to extend and preserve similar relations in all the various fields of human interest! —F. R. M.

Contributions to the Building Fund

Almost immediately after the announcement of the plans of the Association for acquiring a home of its own and before requests for support

had been made, letters of approval and promises of contributions began to be received. At this date (September 26) four contributions have been received, one for \$1, one for \$15, one for \$50, and one for \$500, all from university scientists, three of whom have retired from active work. In addition, another retired scientist has telephoned that he is sending his check for \$1,000 as his contribution to the fund. These generous gifts were made before the preparations were completed for issuing formal receipts.

It will be recalled that in the September issue of the BULLETIN it was stated that the general plans include the possibility of providing headquarters for affiliated societies which do not have homes of their own. This suggestion brought a prompt response. The officers of one society have already voted to make a substantial contribution to the project provided suitable arrangements can be worked out. Naturally the details of such problems must await further developments.

Perhaps the auspicious beginning is prophetic of speedy success. At any rate it is encouraging, but it should not lull the members of the Association into complacency. The members of this great organization have heard the call of recent world events. The atomic bomb, whether or not atomic energy will ever serve humanity in times of peace, has aroused scientists to an appreciation of the revolutionary nature of what they have been doing to and for mankind. Against the background of responsibilities now resting upon scientists, the providing of a home for the Association should not be thought a difficult task. It will not be if they feel the call to them that now rings through the world.

An Association Publication on Cancer

An Association volume on Cancer is in the bindery and will soon be ready for distribution. It is the final outgrowth of the AAAS-Gibson Island Research Conferences on Cancer.

This book excellently illustrates the contributions the AAAS-Gibson Island Research Conferences on Chemistry are making to the advancement of science. They were established in 1938 by Dr. Neil E. Gordon, shortly after his election as secretary of the Section on Chemistry (C) of the Association. Since their inception Dr. Gordon has been Director of them and has financed a permanent home for them with the assistance of thirty-three of the major industrial laboratories interested in chemistry.

In 1942 one of the Gibson Island research conferences was on "Chemical Growth Promoters."

At the time of this conference Dr. Gordon proposed that a conference, five days in length with normally two sessions each day, be organized on Cancer for the following summer. The result was that four of the nine sessions of the conference on Chemical Growth Promoters in 1943 were devoted to various aspects of the cancer problem. The great success of this conference led to the holding, in 1944, under the chairmanship of Dr. Dean Burk, Senior Chemist at the National Cancer Institute, a conference of one week's length on cancer.

Writing of this conference, Dr. Burk said, "The true strength of these conferences derives from an attendance that is largely determined by open announcement followed by unsolicited applications upon the part of interested and effective academic, clinical, government, and industrial research workers, representing a commonwealth of mind and intellectual democracy without which the human cancer problem cannot attain ultimate solution. In a sense, then, the present volume is a landmark that records in some measure the status of cancer research in 1944."

All the discussions of the papers presented at this conference were stenographically reported. Then the papers and the discussions, as revised by their authors and by the Publication Committee, consisting of Dr. Dean Burk, chairman, Dr. Ralph G. Meader, Dr. John J. Bittner, and Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, were turned over to the Association for preparation for publication. The volume is generously illustrated and contains comprehensive references to the literature. These details are mentioned as illustrative of the thoroughness of the plans for the Association's symposium volumes and of the care with which they are published.

There are five general subdivisions of the volume on Cancer:

I. THE VIRUS APPROACH—six principal papers, four supplementary notes prepared by other authors, and edited reports of the oral discussions.

II. CARCINOGENESIS—six principal papers and edited reports of the oral discussions.

III. ENZYMES—five principal papers and edited reports of the oral discussions.

IV. DIET—two principal papers, one supplementary note prepared by another author, and edited reports of the oral discussions.

V. CHEMOTHERAPY—three principal papers, three supplementary notes prepared by other authors, and edited reports of the oral discussions.

This volume comprises 333 quarto pages of text, double column, in the format used in all earlier symposium volumes of the Association. There were 42 contributors to the principal papers, eight to the prepared supplementary notes, and about 20 to edited oral discussions. A more complete description of the contents will be presented in a descriptive circular which will be sent widely to those whose interests lie in the cancer field and which will be available to all who may desire copies.

From the Netherlands East Indies

Major Merrill Moore, a member of the Association who in times of peace was a psychiatrist on the staff of the Harvard Medical School, has from time to time reported on his experiences and his work with our troops in New Zealand, Guadalcanal, New Georgia, New Britain, Dutch New Guinea, and the Philippines. When the nerves of our boys were cracking under the strains of battle and the dangers of the jungles it was his duty and privilege to provide, in the midst of the harshness of war, the healing influence of human sympathy and renewed hope for the return of a life that would be bearable. He has sent to the Association a paragraph of comforting words of wisdom, written by Max Ehrmann, of Terre Haute, Indiana, that he mimeographed and gave to his boys to read, and to read again slowly, when he could not be with them.

Go quietly amid the noise and the haste and remember what peace there may be in silence. As far as possible, be on good terms with all persons. Speak your truth quietly and clearly and listen to others; they, too, have their story. Avoid loud and aggressive persons; they are vexatious to the spirit. If you compare yourself with others, you may become vain or bitter, for there always will be greater and smaller persons than yourself. Enjoy your achievements as well as your plans. Keep interested in your own career, however humble; it is a real possession in the changing fortunes of time. Exercise caution in your business affairs, for there are many persons whose word is worthless. But let this not blind you to what virtue there is. Be yourself. Especially do not feign affection. Neither be cynical about love; for in the face of all aridity and disenchantment, it is as perennial as the grass. Take kindly the council of the years, gracefully surrendering the things of youth. No not distress yourself with dark imaginings. Be gentle with yourself. You are a child of the universe no less than the trees and the stars; you have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you, no doubt the universe is unfolding as it should. Therefore be at peace with God, whatever you conceive Him to be. And whatever your labors and aspirations, in the noisy confusion of life, keep peace in your soul. With all its sham, drudgery and broken dreams, it is still a beautiful world. Be cheerful. Strive to be happy.

The November Scientific Monthly

At the end of summer fifty-three years ago three young zoologists, all holding the doctor's degree from Johns Hopkins, returned from the Bimini Islands with bottles full of specimens and notebooks full of observations. They had spent the summer in research on the fauna of the Gulf Stream and they had visited the Fountain of Youth on Bimini, too. All three are alive today to testify to the life-giving potency of the Bimini waters; together they have lived 247 years. Now, as then, under the leadership of the oldest, E. A. Andrews, they have told a charming tale of their adventures when "their hearts were young and gay."

"Contrary to the fairly common belief that most Latin-American countries are predominantly Spanish or Portuguese," Dr. Shapiro points out that in some the Indian is predominant and in others the "Negro population far outweighs the European or Indian contingents." Anyone who has only a hazy notion of the origin and ethnic composition of the peoples of Latin-American countries will be enlightened by Dr. Shapiro's article.

Usually articles on the metric system and the calendar are written by burning reformers. It is so easy to let the blood pressure climb when one thinks of the unnecessary intricacy of our present systems of "reckoning." If Professor Ore is a reformer, he is subtle, for he writes genially about everyday reckoning as if it did not matter to him how it is done.

Our next author, Professor Schneider, is as serious as Jeremiah. Any scientist who has never given a thought to the possible sins of science should read his indictment as a corrective for self-complacency.

Grapes to which we are accustomed are grown in temperate climates. Now, Mr. Fennell shows that good tropical grapes can be grown successfully.

Last month Dr. Roger C. Smith described the operations of the National Roster as a whole; now he studies a large sample of the biologists registered in the Roster, to find out how they are distributed among the biological specialties and by what kinds of agencies they are employed.

An essay by Dr. Skutch always means thoughtful reflections and good literature. Many hard-boiled biologists will be repelled by the present essay on the possible thoughts and emotions of birds, but, who knows, Dr. Skutch may be right. Certainly few naturalists live as close to nature as he does.

Like Professor Schneider, Dr. Carlson is a serious man. One cannot help feeling that if all scientists were like "Ajax" science could do no wrong. When Ajax speaks it is well to listen.

Instead of running the usual miscellaneous book reviews this month, Mr. Christensen is providing a bibliosymposium on anthropology. Five books on man are reviewed by five well-known anthropologists.

Last April we published a well-illustrated account of the experiences of Dr. Ralph W. Phillips in China during his visit as a consultant on Chinese livestock. During his trip to the Far East he also visited India for the same purpose. The domestic animals of India will be seen in nearly every illustration of his "Impressions."

Science on the March will be illustrated with half-tones for the first time since December 1943, when paper shortage compelled a change in format.

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Dr. Willard L. Valentine Appointed Editor of Science

Dr. Willard L. Valentine, chairman of the department of psychology in Northwestern University, has been appointed editor of *Science*. He will assume full charge of the editing of *Science* at the close of this calendar year, and the editorial office will be at 1911 F street, NW., Washington, in one of the buildings of the American University.

In birth, academic training, and positions held, Dr. Valentine is of the Middle West. He was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1904, took his undergraduate college work and the A.M. degree at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and his Ph.D. degree at The Ohio State University; in both institutions he was on the faculty in the department of psychology. In 1940 he became pro-

fessor of psychology and chairman of the department of psychology in Northwestern University, a position which he is now reluctantly leaving to accept the editorship of *Science* which provides unsurpassed opportunities of serving American science on a broad base. Dr. Valentine has had large administrative and business experience, serving as treasurer of the American Psychological Association since 1937 and business manager of its publications, eight in number, since 1938.

Members Vote for President of the A.A.A.S.

Under a provision of the Constitution, the officers of the Association are elected by the Council. Presumably the reason for the provision is that many of the officers have such specialized duties, as the secretaries of the sections, for example, that the general membership could not be expected to know enough about the nominees and their duties to form an adequate basis for voting. The election of the president of the Association, however, is quite another matter. The nominees for president are always very distinguished men known generally to scientists and to other educated people. Presidents of the Association are *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee and take important parts in formulating the general business and scientific policies of the Association, but do not participate in its administrative duties.

For these reasons, in recent years all members of the Association have been invited in October to cast their ballots for president for the ensuing year. As in previous years, for the sake of economy in time and money the ballots were included with the annual statements of dues sent out on October 1. The names of the persons nominated by the Council each August are listed in an order determined by lot. Members may vote for any nominee of the Council or for any other fellow of the Association.

The vote of the membership of the Association for its president has been steadily and rather rapidly increasing. This evidently indicates an increasing interest in the Association and feeling of responsibility for its success. In 1944 the vote of the membership for president rose to about 6,000. Although the membership vote for president of the Association is transmitted to the members of the Council for their information before their final vote is cast, the question arises whether the election of the president might not be by a general vote of the members. So far as

experience up to date is concerned it would have made no difference in the result, because the Council and the membership have not only agreed as to their first choice for president of the Association but also have placed the other nominees in substantially the same order. Since the ballots of the members of the Association will be counted on November 15, the votes should be mailed to the Office of the Permanent Secretary not later than November 5.

Students and Scientific Personnel

The acute shortage and cumulative deficit of scientific and engineering personnel prompted a meeting of representatives of the engineering societies, the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Physics, and the AAAS in Washington on September 7. Following the meeting a committee drafted a resolution urging immediate action by the President and the Congress to release trained scientists and engineers from the armed forces if their training is not being used, and to insure a normal "flow of scientific and engineering personnel through the colleges and the engineering, technical and graduate schools adequate to national security and the public welfare." It is proposed to operate within the framework of Selective Service in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Young men who have attained their eighteenth (18th) but not their twenty-sixth (26th) birthday shall be allocated to the colleges, universities and technical schools after induction rather than through deferment;
2. Such men should be chosen by recognized and established selective processes, as far in advance of induction as possible;
3. The selection of these men should be administered by the appropriate Government agency, which shall determine from year to year the number of young men who may be admitted to the training program, so as to bring the total anticipated output of trained personnel at least to pre-war standards;
4. The young men so selected shall be assigned to accredited colleges and institutions of their own choice;
5. Such colleges and institutions shall not be obligated to impose on these students any requirements other than those normally imposed upon civilian students; but no provision contained in this plan shall exclude said students from enrolling voluntarily in reserve officer training programs maintained by the Army and Navy in the institutions in which they enroll;
6. The duration of the training period shall be identical with that designated in the Selective Service training program; the academic calendar for training shall not exceed nine months in any one year, the remaining three months being available to the Army or Navy for military training;

7. Financial support for trainees during this period shall not exceed that awarded to trainees under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (Public Law 346);

8. Failure on the part of any trainee to meet the scholastic requirements of the institution to which he is assigned shall result in immediate transfer to regular military duty;

9. Trainees admitted to this program shall be subject to the same obligations for subsequent public service as may later be incorporated in a plan of national scholarships and as applied to a training period of equal length.

American Society for X-ray and Electron Diffraction

The history of the American Society for X-ray and Electron Diffraction properly begins with a Conference on X-ray Diffraction, held at the New York Academy of Sciences on January 10 and 11, 1941, under the chairmanship of Prof. A. L. Patterson, of Bryn Mawr, with Prof. B. E. Warren, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as vice chairman. At this meeting there was considerable discussion of the possible formation of an organization of those working in the X-ray and electron diffraction field. The National Research Council Committee on X-ray and Electron Diffraction was asked to consider this matter further and to proceed with the organization of a new society, if it deemed such action advisable. A fund of \$32 was subscribed by those at the New York Conference for use by the committee in this connection.

After further discussion within the committee, a circular letter was sent to all known American and Canadian workers in this field, with a questionnaire, asking whether or not they favored the formation of a new society. The vote was 90 in favor of this proposition and 27 against it. The committee had submitted four possible names for the proposed society. The one receiving the most votes was "American Society for X-ray and Electron Diffraction."

The committee then nominated two persons for each of the three proposed offices: President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer. Ballots containing the names of these nominees, with membership application blanks and an announcement of the first meeting of the Society, were then sent out. Those returning membership applications by June 16 were enrolled as charter members. (134 are so listed.) The officers elected for the remainder of 1941 were: President, M. L. Huggins; Vice President, B. E. Warren; Secretary-Treasurer, G. Tunell.

In the summers of 1939 and 1940, Section C (Chemistry) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science had sponsored a series of Special Research Conferences at Gibson Island, Md., under the chairmanship of Prof. Neil E. Gordon, Secretary of Section C. In 1940, one of these was a Conference on X-ray and Electron Diffraction and, at the time of the formation of the American Society for X-ray and

Electron Diffraction, plans for a 1941 conference on the same subject were well advanced. Through the courtesy and cooperation of Professor Gordon and Dr. F. R. Moulton, Permanent Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, this conference was made also the first meeting of the new Society. The fact that the chairman of the A.A.A.S. Conference (elected at the corresponding conference in 1940) was the same person as the president of the Society facilitated the arrangements.

The first meeting of the new organization was thus held at Gibson Island, July 28 to August 1, 1941. About 75 were present—most of these, but not all, being members of the Diffraction Society. At the first business meeting, on July 30, a Constitution and a set of Bylaws were adopted and various questions of future policy were decided on. Dues for 1942 were set at \$1.50.

The second meeting of the Society, a joint meeting with the Mineralogical Society of America, was held in Boston and Cambridge, Mass., December 30 and 31, 1941. At the business meeting, an invitation from the American Institute of Physics to become an associated society of that Institute was accepted. The third meeting of the Society was held jointly with the Gibson Island Conference on X-ray and Electron Diffraction July 27 to 31, 1942. About 75 attended. The papers dealt with various special topics in the fields of X-ray diffraction, electron diffraction, and electron microscopy. A business meeting of the society was held on July 29, 1942. It was decided that the next summer meeting of the society should be held in the Middle West since all X-ray and electron diffraction meetings up to this time had been held on the Atlantic coast.

By this time certain functions and precedents had become established. It was planned to hold two meetings a year. The summer meeting was to extend over several days and consist in large part of a few intensive invited papers, with the remainder of each half-day for discussion of the paper and of related problems in the field which it covered. The summer meeting was definitely a set of research conferences with ample time for discussion and getting acquainted. The winter meeting was planned to be a one- or two-day meeting, part of which was to be held jointly with various parent societies, and to consist of both invited and short contributed papers. The membership of the society includes crystallographers, chemists, physicists, metallurgists, and biologists. The parent societies would thus be the Mineralogical Society, the American Physical Society, the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and so on. Rotating the joint meetings so as to meet with each parent society about once in five years was felt to be mutually beneficial for both the Society and the parent societies.

The Society issues yearly a mimeographed bibliography of titles and references of papers in the field of X-ray and electron diffraction for the current year.

Information of interest to the workers in the field is supplied in notices sent out at intervals to the membership. A program for collecting and making available powder pattern data for identification purposes is sponsored by the Society jointly with the American Society for Testing Materials.

On December 29, 1941, the Society was accepted as an affiliated society of the A.A.A.S.

The 1942 winter meeting was scheduled to be held jointly with the American Physical Society and the A.A.A.S. in New York in December, 1942. Because of travelling congestion these meetings were postponed or cancelled. A joint meeting with the American Physical Society was held on January 23, 1943, in the Pupin Laboratories at Columbia University. An invited paper on "Recent Developments in X-ray and Electron Diffraction" was given by Prof. P. Debye. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to short contributed papers. A business meeting was largely devoted to the question of future meetings in view of wartime restrictions and activities.—GEORGE TUNELL, *Secretary*.

The Wildlife Society

The Society of Wildlife Specialists was organized at Washington, D. C., February, 1936, during the first North American Wildlife Conference called by the President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. The organizing group consisted of more than 100 persons active in wildlife management, who properly assumed that this rapidly growing profession needed a professional organization to define and maintain its standards, and to establish and print a suitable professional journal.

The chief aim of the Society of Wildlife Specialists was to prepare the way for a permanent organization. This was accomplished February 27-28, 1937, at St. Louis, Missouri, when a meeting attended by over 75 affiliates changed the name of the organization to *The Wildlife Society*; adopted a Constitution and Bylaws; and elected officers and a membership committee for the ensuing year. Within six months the membership had passed the 500 mark, and since that time has enjoyed steady growth. The term *wildlife* is understood to include fishes, both freshwater and marine, and fisheries workers immediately received, and are still extended, a special invitation to become affiliated with the organization.

The objectives of the Society are: (1) Establishment of professional solidarity and maintenance of the highest possible professional standards; (2) development of all types of wildlife management along sound biological lines; (3) publications to effect these ends; and (4) protection of the interests of its members.

Associate membership is open to any interested person who is sponsored by two active members. Active membership is open to any person professionally engaged in the practice or teaching of wildlife management, in wildlife administration, in wild-

life research, or in graduate study of these subjects, who is a graduate of a school approved by the Council; or who, in the opinion of the Council, has acquired an understanding of wildlife work comparable to that required by an approved school. It is clearly recognized that academic training is not the sole means of achieving the necessary background required for active membership in the Society. Thus persons who, in the opinion of the Council, have had sufficient specialized experience are also eligible to active membership, under conditions set forth in the Constitution. Any associate or active member may become a life member by the payment of \$100 at one time. Honorary members may be elected in recognition of distinguished service or outstanding achievement in the field of wildlife management.

The Journal of Wildlife Management, the quarterly publication of The Wildlife Society, is sent to all members. The first issue of this *Journal* appeared in July, 1937, and succeeding issues have appeared regularly since that time. Mr. W. L. McAtee was the first editor of the *Journal*, serving until 1941. Dr. Tracy I. Storer, Division of Zoology, University of California, Davis, California, is the second and present editor. The *Journal* is a medium for sound original papers, discussions and reviews on wildlife research, management and administration. The author (or one of the joint authors) must be a member of the Society in good standing, except that papers of exceptional merit may be used on special approval by the Editor and President. Now in Volume 9, the *Journal* has averaged about 400 pages and 50 articles per year, the articles being devoted to fish, birds, mammals and general subjects. "Wildlife News," a house organ, now appears two or three times yearly, and gives notice of events, personalities and miscellaneous items pertaining to the profession.

Dues for associate members are \$4.00; for active members, \$5.00; and subscriptions are \$4.00, all payable in advance.

The governing body of the Society is the Council, composed of the four officers and one representative from each of the six regions in the United States, Canada and Mexico. The officers comprise a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer. The regional representative is in charge of the activities of the Society in his region. Hence, his position is one of the utmost importance, and the promotion of membership, regional meetings, objectives of the Society, and the like—either directly or through the combined efforts of the members—is to a large extent his responsibility. For this reason, regional representatives are elected by the members in each region.

Annual meetings of The Wildlife Society are held at the time of and with the North American Wildlife Conference. No meeting was held in 1945 due to the cancellation of the 10th North American Wildlife Conference to comply with orders from the Office of Defense Transportation.—P. F. ENGLISH, *Secretary*.

Membership in the Association

Eligibility for Membership

Membership in the Association is open to all persons engaged in scientific work, whether in the fields of the natural or the social sciences; to all amateur scientists, whatever their special interests; and to all who desire to follow the advances of science and its effects upon civilization. Members having made substantial contributions to the advancement of science are eligible for election as fellows.

Dues and Publications

Membership dues are \$5 per year, including subscriptions for the monthly A.A.A.S. BULLETIN and either the weekly journal *Science*, now in its 101st volume, or *The Scientific Monthly*, now in its 60th volume. *Science* is a journal for professional scientists; the *Monthly* is a nontechnical journal for the intelligent public. The Association also publishes technical symposia and nontechnical books on science that are available for members at prices substantially below those to the public.

Organization and Meetings

The Association was founded in 1848, with an initial membership of 461. Papers in its early programs were classified as either natural philosophy or natural history. Now its work is organized under 16 sections and 189 associated societies having a total membership of over 500,000. Its annual meetings are the greatest regular gatherings of scientists in the world.

Nominations and Applications for Membership

Members may submit nominations for membership at any time, and persons desiring to become members can obtain membership application forms from the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Changes of Address

New addresses for the Association's record and for mailing the journals *Science* and *The Scientific Monthly*, as well as the A.A.A.S. BULLETIN, should be in the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Washington 25, D. C., at least two weeks in advance of the date when the change is to become effective.

Officers of the Association

President, Charles F. Kettering; *Permanent Secretary*, F. R. Moulton; *General Secretary*, Otis W. Caldwell; *Treasurer*, W. E. Wrather.

Executive Committee: Burton E. Livingston, *Chairman*; Roger Adams, Otis W. Caldwell, Anton J. Carlson, Arthur H. Compton, Charles F. Kettering, Kirtley F. Mather, Walter R. Miles, F. R. Moulton, Elvin C. Stakman, and W. E. Wrather.

